

Byrnes Resigns Gen. Marshall To Succeed

Washington, Jan. 8. President Harry S. Truman has accepted the resignation of Mr. James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State. He disclosed that he will appoint General George C. Marshall to succeed him.

The White House made public an exchange of telegrams in which the President accepted "with great reluctance and heartfelt regret" Mr. Byrnes' resignation, effective January 10.

General Marshall, who has been President Truman's special envoy to China, is now en route to Washington from Nanking. He will stop for several days in Hawaii on his way to Washington.—Associated Press.

MEDICAL ADVICE
Washington, Jan. 8. Correspondence made public by the White House disclosed that Byrnes first sought to resign on April 10 in a letter in which he told Mr. Truman he was advised after a

Jewish Leaders Warned

TERRORISM CANNOT BE TOLERATED

Jerusalem, Jan. 7. Jewish leaders have been warned that the Palestine Government would no longer tolerate terrorism and unless the Jews themselves co-operated in bringing terrorism to an end "drastic measures would have to be taken."

This stern warning, according to an authoritative Jewish source, has been given by Sir Henry Gurney, the Officer Administering Palestine Government during the absence of Britain's General Sir Alan Cunningham. High Commissioner, who has been having conversations with the Prime Minister and other British Cabinet Ministers.

During Sir Henry's talk with Jewish leaders there was, however, no mention of martial law, according to a source in close touch with Sir Henry.

Authoritative Jewish sources today denied that Sir Henry told Rabbi Fishman, the chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, that Sir Alan Cunningham was returning from London with authority to close all frontiers, to confiscate civilians' vehicles, to impose collective fines, extend the curfew and arrest certain Jewish political leaders—as has been reported here.

Rabbi Fishman, according to the same source, asked for the transportation of Jewish immigrants to Palestine, the first step towards ending the present tension.

Sir Henry Gurney, in asking for Jewish resistance against the terrorism, warned Rabbi Fishman that the Army in Palestine was "extremely restive."

The Jewish Resistance Movement's secret radio "The Voice of Israel," declared today that any attempt to impose martial law in Palestine would "increase the tension and create the background suitable for terrorism."—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Disintegration Of A Shrine

THE concrete monument on Mount Cameron, which for so long has dominated the four corners of Hongkong, is to disappear. When the last slab of stone, erected out of so much horrifying blood, sweat, toil and tears has been cast away, there will be removed with it the last visible vestige of those agonising years when the Japanese military machine was at its mightiest.

At the best the monument—only half built—has been an eyesore. But for most Hongkong people it is a sombre representation of a national mentality which, dominated by a cruel, cynical caste of ambitious militarists, became bereft of all sense of decency and contemptuous of any rules of humanity.

To-day, on this page, the "Telegraph" reveals how it is intended to demolish the Japanese shrine. Perhaps many who can personally remember how it was erected by forced labour, kickings, beatings and other forms of maltreatment may feel that its destruction is not sufficiently dramatic or spectacular. But the job is a big and difficult one. If done without adequate precautions it could easily cause considerable damage to surrounding property and lives. Therefore, there can be no "here to-day and gone to-morrow" about the method of elimination.

The monument is to be disintegrated, and this, perhaps, is the most fitting end for it. As Japanese military power disintegrated and finally vanished, so will one of its most sordid relics. And Hongkong will feel and look all the better for it.

No Japanese Monument After April

DEMOLITION WORK STARTS AT MT. CAMERON

WILL NOT BE SPECTACULAR

BY the end of April there will be no Japanese war memorial towering over the colony to infuriate residents. The demolition of this relic of Japanese arrogance started on Thursday last, and the P.W.D., through a Chinese contractor, intends to have it removed in a little over three months. The cost will be \$360,000.

Just how this monstrosity of reinforced concrete was to be eliminated from the landscape without endangering life or property has been a considerable headache to the authorities for months past.



SOON TO DISAPPEAR

THREE OF THE QUADS DIE Dramatic Attempt To Save Infants Fails

Bridgend, Jan. 7. Despite every effort made to save the quadruplets born here to Mrs. Peggy Thomas, 29-year-old wife of a local workman, three of the infants died to-night.

Of the two boys and two girls, only one girl is now alive.

An urgent call was received by a Bristol firm 13-day for four oxygen tents to keep alive the quadruplets born here to the 29-year-old Peggy Thomas, wife of a local workman.

Penicillin was administered by a new method known as oxytocin apparatus. This provides for an extremely fine spray of penicillin to be mixed in oxygen so that penicillin enters the oxygen tent in the form of vapour. It avoids injection of penicillin by normal methods which are quite unsuitable for newly-born infants, and enables the patient to breathe both oxygen and penicillin naturally.

Trial models of this remarkable apparatus were subjected to tests in selected London hospitals recently, but the first model was completed by the London makers only a few days ago. It is believed that this is the first time such apparatus has been used anywhere in the world under such conditions.

ONE IN A MILLION
The quads were the first to be born in the hospital.

On December 22 last year, quads—three boys and a girl all weighing four pounds—were born to 29-year-old Mrs. Charles Henn, a London G. I. bride, at St. Agnes' Hospital, Baltimore, U.S.A.

In September, girl quadruplets were born to Mme. Marguerite Waltzer, wife of a Paris metal fitter.

ANTARCTIC CONFERENCE OFF

Washington, Jan. 7. In view of the current pressure of international conferences on important and urgent matters, it was neither essential, nor worthwhile at present to hold the suggested Antarctic conference, declared Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, to-day.

He linked this press conference statement with the reiteration that the United States had never formally made any claims in the Antarctic, though private American citizens have made some on the Government's behalf.

Recalling the recent statement by the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, about the Antarctic, Mr. Byrnes repeated that the United States did not recognise any other nation's territorial claims there, and reserved the right to make claims herself in the future.—Reuter.

DAIREN STATUS

Britain Is Keenly Interested

London, Jan. 7. British interest in opening the Manchurian port of Dairen for ships of all nations, for which the United States is pressing the Soviet Union, was authoritatively confirmed in London to-day.

Britain is not sending to China and Russia a similar communication to the United States note. The British view, however, remains that freedom of access for all nations to Dairen, as provided under the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945, is an essential part in the development of Manchuria, to which Britain attaches considerable importance.—Reuter.

PRESS APPLAUDS
New York, Jan. 7. The State Department's stiff notes on Dairen to-day provoked editorial applause from most of the metropolitan papers.

The New York Times typically said: "The State Department's action marks a welcome reversal of attitude. It is a significant return to the traditional American policy of open door in China directed primarily against attempts of big powers to exact special privileges from China."

"Beyond diplomatic reasons there is even a more valid justification for American intervention. That is the fact that the Russo-Chinese agreement, which brought the Russians to Manchuria and Dairen, was a product of the Yalta Conference and it was Franklin D. Roosevelt who persuaded China to accept conditions which have worked out so disastrously for her."

"Viewed in that light the notes mean the United States henceforth is willing not only to give advice but share responsibility for consequences of its acceptance."—United Press.

CHINA APPROVES

Nanking, Jan. 8. Chinese Foreign Office sources yesterday welcomed the United States diplomatic note urging China and Russia to open the port of Dairen to world trade—free of Russian military control and under Chinese administration.—Associated Press.

Death Of Famed Bacteriologist

Washington, Jan. 7. The death was announced to-day of Dr. Harry Plotz, famed bacteriologist and former chief of virus and rickettsial disease division of the Army Medical School. Dr. Plotz, who retired from the army a year ago with the rank of colonel, was 55 years old.

He was credited with the discovery in 1914 of bacillus typhus fever and a year later discovered the typhus vaccine which was then demonstrated successfully during the first world war in Germany on Austrian and Bulgarian troops. His third great contribution was in 1939 when he discovered the agent which causes measles.

In 1924 Dr. Plotz went to Paris and became the first American on the permanent staff of the Pasteur Institute for which he was knighted in the Legion of Honour. Returning to the Army in 1941, the late President Roosevelt named him to the Typhus Commission for controlling and preventing the spread of typhus during the worldwide fighting.—United Press.

Association Wants Atomic Bombs Dismantled

A sub-committee of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Ireland recommended yesterday that existing atomic bombs be dismantled, rather than destroyed, and the valuable material in them turned over to an international development board.

"As long as stocks of bombs, of fashionable material, remain in the hands of individual states, there will be insecurity," the sub-committee reported to its parent body. "The development board, the group said, should own and control mining and manufacturing operations connected with atomic energy, with a separate international authority responsible for enforcing safeguards against the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes."

The report was made public as the British Atomic Scientists Association issued the first pamphlet in a series intended to keep the public informed about atomic matters. The 32-page pamphlet outlined recent developments in nuclear energy research and efforts towards international control.—Associated Press.

MAROONED ON LIGHTHOUSE

London, Jan. 7. Seventeen days after landing on a lonely Bishop Rock lighthouse off Scilly Isles, ace BBC announcer Edward Ward still was marooned to-day by heavy seas.

Ward, with BBC engineer Charles Coombs arrived on Bishop Rock on December 21 to make a special feature broadcast on Christmas Day from Britain's loneliest and most remote lighthouse far out in the Atlantic at the entrance of the English Channel.

In a second broadcast last Thursday evening Ward said he was suffering from what lighthouse keepers call "reluctitis" as supplies were "getting a bit short."

Relief boat calls at rare times when weather is calm, and the only means of exit from the tall granite pinnacle by a hoisted rope into a small boat anchored 50 yards from the rock.

Weather reports state the Atlantic gales still were continuing and that Ward will remain in the lighthouse a prisoner until possibly only the end of the week if he is lucky—the lighthouse frequently is isolated for one month.—United Press.

Polish War Chief Indicted

AMBASSADOR'S DENIAL

Moscow, Jan. 7. General Wladyslaw Anders, the former commander of the Polish Second Army Corps in Italy, was alleged to have ordered the setting up of an underground organisation in Poland, according to an indictment read at the Warsaw trial yesterday of ten Poles, the Soviet News Agency reported to-day.

The ten accused were said to be the "General Staff" of the "Freedom and Independence" organisation accused of attempting to overthrow the present Polish regime on instructions from the "former Polish Government in London."

The indictment alleged that General Anders had financed terrorist activity in Poland and that intelligence was sent to him from Bavaria through Ravensburg, in Germany.—Reuter.

BACKGROUND REPORT

Sir Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, the British Ambassador to Warsaw, has now supplied the British Foreign Office with a full report on the background of the Polish complaint that he had been guilty of collusion with the Polish underground.

Sir Victor was, apparently, suspected of connections with Count Kowry Grocholski, who was now under arrest and held for trial.

The facts are that on two occasions Sir Victor called on the mother of the Count, who is an old friend, and on the second occasion after leaving the house of the Count's mother, Sir Victor was detained and questioned by the Polish police.

Sir Victor Cavendish-Bentinck had no contacts with Count Kowry Grocholski, and has no knowledge of his activities.—Reuter.

BBC BRIBERY INQUIRY OPENS

London, Jan. 7. Sir Valentine Holmes, K.C., opened his inquiry into B.B.C. bribery allegations at the Chambers in the Temple yesterday.

He took a long statement from Mrs. D. H. "Tawny" Nelson, the Dance Music Supervisor of the B. B. C.'s Variety Department, who arrived with her solicitor.

When she left she declined comment.

Sir William Haley, the Director-General, has instructed all the B. B. C. staff to keep silent about the inquiry.—Reuter.

Why Monty Has Gone To Moscow

Correspondent's Disclosures

Moscow, Jan. 8. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery came to Russia with an outspoken assertion that any military agreements between Britain and the United States are not exclusive, this correspondent learned on good authority yesterday.

Russia would be welcome to join under the United Nations any such agreement.

Lord Montgomery will make, or has made, this clear to the Russians, it was stated by a source who knows what he is talking about.

The Russians unquestionably will be glad to hear such an assertion from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, because Russian commentators have been critical of recent military negotiations reported abroad to have been taking place between the British and the Americans. This visit of Field Marshal Lord Montgomery's may well clear up the entire matter. It is known that he is a strong francophile and one who will not hesitate to tell the Russians just what is in his mind.

SOVIETS WILL BE PLEASED

If Lord Montgomery is able to convince the Russians that he is sincere in the statement that Anglo-American agreements are not exclusive, it is felt in the Soviet capital that he will have made a great step forward.

Considerable publicity has been given here to his recent visit to the United States and to the reports of military collaboration which is said to have been effected in America between the two nations.

The Russians naturally wonder what all such talk is about when both Britain and the United States have proclaimed their intentions toward general disarmament.

Lord Montgomery's visit may well prove to be one of the most important any Englishman has made here in a long time.

FRIENDLY SPEECHES

Vicount Montgomery lunched for two hours and a half yesterday with his Soviet host, Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky. Speeches of a friendly nature were made on both sides. An eye witness described it as a "most cordial gathering" at which dozens of toasts were drunk.

The Field Marshal, it was stated, did not drink vodka, although he made a speech which was enthusiastically applauded.

Earlier in the day, Field Marshal Montgomery spoke at length to Marshal Voroshilov and the High Military Academy of the Soviet General Staff.

He was said to have had an excellent, eager audience who followed him throughout with great attention. Field Marshal Montgomery gave many personal impressions and appraisals of fighting, soldiering and what makes a soldier.

Last night he was invited to the ballet at the Bolshoi Theatre as a guest of Marshal Vasilevsky, together with Moscow's Diplomatic Corps.

MANY TOASTS

Many of Russia's great military figures attended yesterday's luncheon, which was held at the sumptuous Speridontia Palace where the former conference of Foreign Ministers was held.

The health of Generalissimo Stalin and King George were among the toasts.

There were also toasts to close friendship between Britain and the USSR, and between the armed forces of the two countries. Special tribute was paid to Field Marshal Montgomery for his great successes during the war.

British sources said that the Field Marshal was very pleased with the day's events.—Associated Press.

CHINESE REDS PLEASED

Peiping, Jan. 7. It was believed that the Communist Executive Headquarters were secretly pleased by the recall of Gen. George Marshall as mediator, but the feeling of "we told you so" and the note of triumph was tempered by apprehension lest the United States replace neutrality and peace efforts by greater aid to Chiang Kai-shek.

It was believed significant here that Gen. Marshall's departure followed closely the obviously Communist-sponsored anti-American demonstration arising from the alleged rape crisis by two U.S. Marines on Christmas Eve.—United Press.

SHOWING

TO-DAY

★KINGS★

At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Shout out the happy news! That glorious romance of the show world is here! Judy at her joyous best! A screenful of entertainment! Take your gal to see it!

JUDY GARLAND

FOR ME AND MY GAL

GEORGE MURPHY • GENE KELLY

EGGERTH • BLUE

Directed by BUSBY BERKELEY

Produced by ARTHUR FREED

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

19 GREAT SONGS!

GENE KELLY of "Pal Joey" stage fame! now on screen!

ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

NEXT
CHANGEROBERT TAYLOR in
"BILLY THE KID"M-G-M
PICTURESHOWING
TO-DAYAt 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

FILMED IN GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOR!

Tyrone Maureen
POWER • O'HARA

THE BLACK SWAN

With CREGAR, Thomas, MITCHELL, George, SANDERS, 90

NEXT CHANGE

If You Remember "REBECCA" — You'll Never Forget
"LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN"

ACCLAIMED AS 1945'S BEST TECHNICOLOR FILM!

With Gene TIERNEY • Cornel WILDE • Jeanne CRAIN

CATHAY GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

NEVER SUCH MARVELS OF TECHNICOLOR

SUCH MAGIC, ADVENTURE AND SLY ROMANCE!

RONALD COLMAN

MARLENE DIETRICH

with JAMES CRAIG • EDWARD ARNOLD

TO-DAY

ONLY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.STRANGEST ADVENTURE DRAMA TO COME OUT
OF THE SHADOWY WORLD OF ESPIONAGE!**"APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN"**

with George SANDERS • Marguerite CHAPMAN

A Columbia Picture

TO-MORROW

with Bud ABBOTT
& Lou COSTELLO

"KEEP 'EM FLYING"

LEE THEATRE TAI PING THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.10,
7.10 & 9.15 p.m.AT 12.30, 2.30,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CHOW SHUEN • SUE SHEK in

"FOREVER IN MY HEART"

A CHINESE PICTURE



World Civil Air Pact Prospects

By James J. Strebis

The United States Government is watching operation of its present commercial air agreements with 28 countries for clues to the prospects of an early world-wide pact.

If the experience with agreements now in effect is satisfactory, it is fair to assume that basic principles will be offered for world adoption when the 40 member nations of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation meet next May.

The goal of a free sky for peaceful flight was set at the world conference in Chicago, in 1944. That conference fell short of the mark, and both the United States and Britain began making bilateral agreements for air transport flights.

Opposing Principles

Eventually, of course, they had to consider making one with each other. This brought together two opposing principles: 1. The United States belief in complete freedom to carry international traffic through the air (but not for one nation to handle another nation's internal traffic); 2. The British belief in strict economic control with a division of air business.

The two concepts were put into a pact that satisfied both. It was reached at Bermuda which gave this type of agreement its name. Both great nations agreed to sign no aviation pact less liberal than the Bermuda document.

The United States' 28 agreements meet the Bermuda terms as a minimum. A dozen more agreements are under consideration. The United Kingdom has at least a score of such pacts. It would appear relatively simple, then, to open the skies around the globe to the extent of the Bermuda plan.

However, there are two important considerations:

1. The Bermuda plan cannot be said to have had complete trial. Some of the safety valves have not had a chance to show they will work. 2. The Bermuda plan applies to two specific countries. It may be quite a trick to write it so that it will apply with equal satisfaction to a large group of nations.

The United States is attempting to find "both" answers as quickly as possible.

The American State, War, Navy, Post Office and Customs departments, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Budget Bureau are participating actively and Congress is being kept advised of their work. A tentative draft has been distributed privately for study and comment.

Safety valves in the Bermuda agreement relate to allocation of routes, a system for monitoring fares and cargo rates and general formula for preventing uneconomic or unfair competitive practices.

Picco's Role

Both countries agreed to turn unsolvable disagreements over to the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation for advisory opinion.

This has not occurred yet, but if it should, there will be a quick evaluation of Picco's stature in the aviation world. Picco now is tremendously important as a world body for technical phases of aviation.

Why does the United States seek world agreement when it has about everything it needs through bilateral pacts?

In general resulting uniformity of requirements would be easier for everyone. It would provide a more stable platform of air rights, removing uncertainties of enumeration by a single country which might lie ahead of an important sky route. Associated Press.

Every Wednesday NATHANIEL GUBBINS

contributes to the
Hongkong Telegraph

Sitting on the Fence

UTOPIA had arrived. Anybody could see that. Health and happiness radiated from every face. Serenity shone from clear, untroubled eyes.

Science had reduced work to about an hour a day. In the exquisite Halls of Enlightenment the population spent its leisure hours hearing of new wonders in the world and how to live for ever.

Food was abundant and free. So was accommodation in the Heavenly Homes so skilfully camouflaged that they merged into the scenery of hills and valleys, lakes and rivers.

Money had disappeared because science had produced commodities so easily and cheaply that it ceased to have value.

Therefore, nobody could sell you anything, and even barter was pointless because you could have anything you wanted for the asking.

In a perfectly healthy world without anxieties there were no doctors. In a world without property and therefore without crime but occasional crimes of passion, there were no lawyers.

Divorce was obtained by mutual consent or even by one party expressing the desire for it; and there were no hard feelings if you were likely to live for ever.

The harmony of existence had changed character so much that hatred almost ceased to exist. The rare crimes of hatred, such as murder or slander or even malicious gossip, were regarded as acts of lunacy and treated accordingly.

No lawyers were needed to prove or disprove crime because everybody told the truth—even the accused under the influence of the truth drug.

Only Happiness

AS it is a fact that the more enlightened people are the less government they need, the world Government had become an international committee of scientists and philosophers elected each year by those who had proved by their knowledge and benevolence that they were entitled to be enfranchised.

The days when any fool or undiscovered criminal could vote were over. Transport, except for pleasure, was a thing of the past, because science had produced everything you needed where you lived.

International trade had disappeared, too, because nobody wanted anything from his neighbour but fresh knowledge and new beauty in works of art.

So there was nothing to trade with or quarrel about.

In Utopia you had nothing whatever to do but be happy in a small daily task and look forward to greater happiness for ever and ever.

Nevertheless, there were a few survivors of the recent Dark Age who didn't like it a bit.

The Sports

TWO elderly Sports were lying on the grass munching fruit.

Before Utopia arrived most of their adult lives had been spent on racetracks, at dog tracks and picking up a living as middlemen.

"Gives you the fair sick, don't it?" said the First Sport, spitting out a pip. "No winners, no prizes, no nothing."

"When I first heard about Utopia I thought it was an orse," said the Second Sport.

"So did I," said the First Sport. "I nearly started a book till I found that nobody at all does and only no more. Cripes, what a world without no bees and oney in it!"

"And as for orses," said the Second Sport, "they don't race orses no more. They don't even ride em. Oh dear no. Orses are their brothers now. Sufferin' ants, if I claimed an orse as my brother I reckon I'd be insultin' my old lady."

"You'd think greyhounds was their maiden aunts the way they treat em," said the First Sport. "They feed em on fruit and vegetables and if they so much as sniff at a rabbit some smilin' old basket says 'Naughty, naughty. That little bunny's your friend from now on.'"

"That's what I can't stand about them. Always smilin' and laughin'. What are they got to laugh at anyway?"

"And look at this fruit. All for nothin'. Think what we could ave got for it on a barter in the old black market."

"Good uns on top and them tuff of maggots underneath."

"Not a drink, not a smoke," said the First Sport.

"I ain't got nothin' to avin a drink," said the Second Sport. "Or a smoke. It's because they don't make em now. In Utopia, says another old party to me, the drugs of discontent ain't wanted no more. The opiates of unappiness are no longer required."

"Is that what he calls beer?" asked the First Sport.

"Yes," said the Second Sport. "And that's what he calls a nice Scotch and soda. And a nice cigar, 'feet like sockin' em sometimes."

"Don't you start sockin' nobody ere," said the Second Sport. "Or they'll put you straight into a posh nut house."

"That wouldn't make no difference," said the First Sport. "If you ask me, we're all in a posh nut house."

The Comedians

TWO old (and rather red-nosed) comedians were drinking double pineapple and strawberry cocktails at one of the free buffets in Utopia.

"Of course, I've never felt better in my life, old boy," said the First Comedian. "But what people. What audiences."

"Absolutely no sense of humour at all, old boy," said the Second Comedian. "Yet they're always laughing. I can't understand it."

"The only time they stop laughing is when you crack one of your gags."

"Or when you crack one of yours," said the First Comedian. "They look so pained. So hurt. So sorry."

"They look at me as if they'd like to tuck me up in bed with a glass of hot milk and say, 'There, there, never mind.'"

"You know What'sname, the playwright?"

"Well, what's his name?"

"Well, it doesn't matter. He says it's because they're so happy."

"What's because they're so happy?"

"They can't see our jokes because they're so happy."

"Do we have to make them miserable before we can get a laugh out of them?"

"He says the whole point of being funny is to make people laugh at their misery. If they're not miserable they've nothing to laugh at—or off, as the case may be."

"But they laugh at everything but us, old boy."

"Jole do vivre, old boy, jole do vivre. And this playwright—what's his name?"

"I don't know."

"Well, he says he can't write plays now because there's no clash of temperaments any more, no jealousy, no unhappiness."

"They dead-pan all his smart lines, and, as for murder, old boy, why they just walk out on a murder."

"Even the children don't laugh at that, old boy."

"Well, I suppose it doesn't matter very much. Whatever you do you don't get any money for it."

"Utopical Twist"

"TILL one does miss an audience. If I could get one laugh out of them I'd do it for nothing."

"I was trying to think up a gag about Utopia."

"Utopia?"

"Uto-plee. Got it, old boy?"

"Yes, I've got it, old boy. Who was that lady I seen you with last night on Uto-plee?"

"That was no lady you seen me with on Uto-plee. That was my wife."

"Not very good, old boy."

"As good as it always was, old boy, with a topical twist."

"A Utopical twist, old boy."

"Oh, damn good, old boy. Have another pineapple, old boy."

"With me, old boy."

"No, with me, old boy."

TWO ancient Preachers were sobbing quietly in a corner of one of the Halls of Enlightenment.

"I tried another sermon on them yesterday," said the First Preacher, "and do you know I think they were trying not to laugh."

"Shocking, shocking," said the Second Preacher, wiping his eye.

"But they were so nice about it," said the First Preacher. "So polite, so gentle, so kind. As if I were a child who had forgotten his party recitation."

"They seem terrible happy without our guidance. I can't understand it."

"When you talk to them of sin they say there is no sin. Only ignorance."

"When you talk to them of hell they say there is no hell but the hell of pride."

"When you talk to them of heaven they say they're in it."

"Blasphemy, blasphemy," said the Second Preacher.

"All the same," said the First Preacher, "it is difficult to offer them anything before. According to their own statements they appear to have found the secret of eternal life, which seems to be a question of purging your mind of worry, rancour, jealousy and ambition and eating the right things."

"And always living and sleeping in fresh air."

"They suffer neither hunger nor thirst."

"There is no sorrow at parting. No wailing. No gnashing of teeth."

No Sin

WHAT is a preacher to say to people who believe they're in heaven?

"One can only try to persuade them that they're not."

"But they're so happy."

"Then they must be made unhappy."

"They say unhappiness is caused by a sense of sin. They have no sense of sin."

"Then they must be made to have it. If people don't think they're doing anything wrong, what's the use of us? Besides, look at their idleness. Isn't that a sin?"

"They say work is the curse of Adam and they have exercised it by scientific planning."

"But look at their morals, their easy divorce."

"They say that nobody could live forever with the same woman. Or the same man if it comes to that. And they say easy divorce is more moral than a sin."

"Then what?"

"Never mind."

"Do you think we're in hell?" asked the Second Preacher.

"I wouldn't be surprised," said the First Preacher, looking round the marble hall. "All this luxury. This idleness. This eating your fill without honest toil. This immortality."

"But what have we done to deserve it?" asked the Second Preacher.

"We have led good lives."

"I don't know," said the First Preacher. "But I was always afraid of this planning. I knew no good would come of it."

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

"Trusting your partner" is an excellent principle at bridge—but so is self-protection, sometimes!

North, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH

♦ K 10

♠ A 9 7

♥ A K Q 7 3 2

♣ —

WEST

♦ Q J 9

♠ 8 2

♥ 9 8 6

♣ J 9 7 6 4

EAST

♦ A 7 6 3 2

♠ 3

♥ 10 4

♣ A 10 8 5 3 2

SOUTH

♦ 8 5 4

♠ K Q J 10 5 4

♥ 5

♣ A K Q

The bidding:

North: 1♦, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦.

South: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

Everything would have turned out well for North-South if West had led a heart, a diamond or a club, but West's holding, and the bidding, called for a spade lead, and South

was beaten before he could begin to play.

It is easy to sympathize with North for this sorry outcome, in view of the bids he had heard from across the table. Obviously, South had a borderline two-over-one heart response, to begin with considering his singleton in partner's diamond suit and the fact that South himself was not "loaded" with honour tricks.

This, however, was well within the bounds of reason, because the comparative solidity of South's hearts compensated for the lack of a fit with the diamonds. It was not this notion, but the following leap from four diamonds to five hearts that South could not justify. True, North-South were not using any slam convention, but South knew that he had only one ace in his own hand, and he might have restrained himself a bit after his initial jump response.

It was fairly natural for North, with such excellent heart support, to relax and bid the slam in that suit, but with a healthier suspicion about South's soundness, North might well have tried to protect his spade king against the opening lead.

North's diamonds turned out to be less than solid, he could always quit bridge as no game for him! So why hears?

NANCY Proper Title

HELLO, SLUGGO

PLEASE CALL ME YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

DAT MEANS I'M ON A HIGHER LEVEL THAN EVERYBODY—I'M A ROYAL HIGHNESS

LOOK OUT, SLUGGO

I INSIST THAT YOU CALL ME YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS

OKAY, YOUR ROYAL LOWNESS

By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless

take

Elliotts Nerve
and

Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

TRAINING OF POTENTIAL OFFICERS

A number of officers for the British Army of the future are training at Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, in Scotland, alongside wartime soldiers and ATS who are taking refresher courses to fit them for civilian life on being demobilised.

Of the 100 potential officers, about 40 are from Scottish homes and are aged between 18 and 19½. They will be in the first postwar course at Sandhurst when that opens shortly.

Newbattle Abbey, or No. 1 Army College, to give it its military title, has one of the 60 army recruiting bureaux which have been started in Scotland as an experiment. So far none has been commenced in England or Wales.

Designed to give helpful information to men contemplating joining, or rejoining the service, the bureau also advises relatives on their problems.

At the College the potential officers mingle with officer-students and the men and women about to leave the army to enter business or industry or to start off businesses of their own.

Studies are mostly concerned with mathematics, economics and history, with a dash of PT and drill.

Recently, German prisoners of war have admirably converted a large gymnasium into a theatre with a well-planned stage. The roof beams have been boarded over and generally the building has a finished appearance.

Members of the College staff with theatrical experience form the company of players, and plays are given by drama students among the men and women of the Services.

NEWSPAPERS IN BRITAIN NOW BIGGER

Most of Britain's newspapers are now 60 percent bigger than at any time since the blitz. Under the increased newsprint ration authorised by the government, four-page penny papers were enabled to print six-page editions three times a week, and eight-page tabloids went to 12 pages three times a week.

Newspapers which had been compelled to restrict their circulation for over five years are now permitted to print as many copies as their readers will buy.

Most papers immediately devoted their extra ration of space to features, sports and advertising. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express, with a press run of approximately 3,500,000 daily in its first week under the new ration, used three pages for foreign and local news, two pages for features and one for sports. That is a sample ratio of the other penny morning.

Circulation Figures

The Daily Herald, the Daily Mail and the News Chronicle apportioned their space similarly like the Express. The tabloids, the Daily Graphic and the Daily Mirror, appeared with 12-page editions. The Times and the Daily Telegraph have been using their rations for extra pages throughout the war. They merely printed more copies to meet the demand.

London's morning papers represent the greatest concentration of heavy circulations of any city in the world because they serve the entire British Isles as well as London. Latest daily circulation figures of London morning papers, says United Press, are: Daily Express, 3,463,630; Daily Herald, 2,150,000; Daily Mirror, 1,827,000; News Chronicle, 1,595,000; Daily Graphic, 1,202,000; Daily Telegraph, 832,000; The Times, 223,000; the Daily Worker, 166,000.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You're the one who suggested it would be educational to save stamps, Momi! Is it my fault I need \$127.50 to complete my Norwegian series?"

THE PARKERS



TRANSFER OF SOVIET MANPOWER

The transfer of large numbers of Soviet workers, particularly specialists and technicians, from European Russia to new industrial areas in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East was shown by a Pravda report, which said that a recent decision by the Central Committee of the Communist Party called for improved utilisation of manpower.

The newspaper indicated that the decision would have a sweeping effect on Soviet industry.

It said: "It is of major significance to all industries and industrial boards. The decision takes note of the fact that leading officials and ministries do not always take into account new tasks confronting the industry and in many cases permit improper distribution of specialists."

"Many specialists are employed in central districts of the Soviet Union, while at the same time there is a lack of them in many plants in the Urals, Siberia and other Eastern districts of the country."

Personal Considerations

Pravda said personal considerations must be swept aside in the allocation of manpower wherever it is needed. In order to keep up with the current five-year plan, reports United Press, "it is impossible, the paper stated, 'to reconcile oneself with the fact that close family relations are still prevalent in this matter of objective appraisal of the political and industrial qualities of each worker.'"

The editorial called on the Ministries to study incessantly the problem of allocating personnel to assure the necessary manpower for areas such as the Eastern districts.—United Press.

Making Movies Clear To Blind

A new service to enable the blind to follow and enjoy selected moving pictures has been inaugurated by the Braille Institute of America.

President J. Robert Atkinson has assigned Mrs. Ruby Thurnher, former movie studio story analyst, to prepare special synopses explaining elements of the plot and action which are not clear from a film's dialogue.

The motion picture guide for the blind also will describe players, sets and costumes, says United Press.

SWEET QUININE FROM BEES

The magazine "Business Week" reports that Russian scientists have developed a new industry—employing thousands of honey bees to take the bitter taste out of quinine.

The bees are fed on a mixture of quinine and honey at experimental stations in the North Caucasus. In return, they produce honey which, the Russians say, contains "exceptional medicinal qualities." It has no bitter taste.

The Russians report that the life of the bee is not affected by its diet of quinine.

Filipinos Convert Scrap Into Household Supplies

Ruined Philippines will arise from the ashes under the development plan announced by President Manuel Roxas.

The government-owned National Development Company, says Associated Press, will erect a plant to convert thousands of tons of scrap iron, now cluttering the war devastated areas, into plumbing supplies and building materials.

A small-scale pilot plant inaugurated last week is already producing nails.

Government trucks are gathering up 70 tons daily of burned roofing parts, United States tanks, Japanese guns and demolished bridges.—Associated Press.

NEWSLETTER FROM WALES

By J. C. Griffith Jones

Wales will have a large measure of independence for the administration of the new National Insurance Act. There will be three "central" offices to handle the vast scheme, one at Newcastle to deal with the English regions, one at Edinburgh to cover Scotland, and the third "head" office at Cardiff to deal with Wales.

The full scheme will not be launched until 1948, but the Ministry's preparations are well under way. Mr. James Griffiths, the Minister, himself paid a special visit to Cardiff to explain how the all-in insurance plan would be worked in Wales.

There was a thoroughly Welsh atmosphere at the new Ministry's first press conference on Welsh soil. Mr. Griffiths was supported by his chief officials, among whom were three other Welshmen: Sir Thomas Phillips, permanent secretary of the Department and a native of Montgomeryshire, Mr. Edgar Evans, chief officer of the Ministry in Wales, and Mr. Oswald Jones, deputy Welsh director.

Quite a lot of Welsh was spoken. I should not have been surprised if the Minister had led the conference singing a Welsh tune at any moment!

The Welsh headquarters of the scheme will be at Cardiff—when a large building can be found. A staff of 1,500 to 2,000 will be required, but all the officials will not be in Cardiff. Local offices will be set up all over Wales—110 for a start.

Increases in Operation

It is at these local offices that all benefits under the Act, except unemployment benefits, can be claimed. But awards of pensions will be decided at Cardiff. The "personal touch" will be cultivated. Officials will be chosen on their records of service in Wales and knowledge of the Welsh language will be an advantage. Advice will be freely and readily given at each local office, and next year the Ministry's 1,300,000 "customers" in Wales will be given a comprehensive booklet which will be printed both in English and Welsh explaining the workings of the Act.

Already family allowances and increases in old age pensions have been put into operation because of the urgent needs of a large number of people. In Wales alone up to December, 130,315 applications for family allowances were received, and of these 128,295 have been granted. Another illustration of the work confronting the Ministry is provided by the number of old age pensioners in Wales—220,000—equal to about 11 per cent of the population.

Squatting Problem

One of the few towns in Wales, and indeed in Britain, which has not been troubled by the "squatting" problem is Newport. The explanation is that the Borough Council beat the "squatters" to it! We must remember that "squatters" are only ordinary citizens in desperate need of reasonable housing accommodation. And reasonable accommodation is still desperately short in Wales as in other parts of these islands.

Newport councillors and officials, over since the war ended, have faced the town's housing problems with courage and resolution. They determined, for instance, with so many living under crowded conditions, that no vacant premises in the town should go unused. Old offices, shops, and even warehouses that were not fully occupied have been converted into temporary living accommodation.

But the most striking achievement was to convert an army camp into a co-operative housing "estate." It was the idea of Mr. Mervyn Jones, the young, live-wire town clerk. On the morning that American troops vacated the camp the borough officials took over. Priority cases on the Council's waiting list were given a chance to live there in the Nissen huts—one family to a hut.

100 Families Installed

Only 14 families went in at first, but now after four months there are 100 families installed, about 300 persons, about half of them children. The Council provides electric light, coal (in weekly rations), hot water and shower baths (on army lines). Inclusive rent is 10 shillings a week. A somewhat spartan life, but most satisfactory than living in one or two muggy rooms in the town. The "villagers" help each other.

by HODGES

BRITAIN'S BICYCLE EXPORTS

Britain is manufacturing bicycles at the rate of 150 every minute of a working day. Giving this news, the Ministry of Supply states that during the first 10 months of 1946, some 1,360,000 bicycles were manufactured, of which 810,000—60 per cent—were for export.

It is expected that the total number of bicycles manufactured for export during 1946 will prove to have been well over 1,000,000. This compares with 650,000 bicycles exported during the whole of 1939, when total output was 2,000,000.

The figures for 1946 do not take into account production of juvenile bicycles and tricycles, of which 120,000 have been distributed in the United Kingdom and 50,000 sent abroad.

Based on the normal consumption per head of the world's population, it is estimated that the world requirement following the shortage of the war years is about 60,000,000 bicycles. Britain is playing an increasingly important part in satisfying this demand by exporting bicycles to all parts of the world except Germany and Japan. These two countries were the world's leading exporters before the war.

It is interesting to note that Britain's export of bicycles to the U.S.A., negligible before the war, is increasing.

Off For Cruise With Radar And Aircraft

A 33-year-old scientist is leading the expedition which has set off for the Antarctic in the whale factory ship Balaena to hunt whales with radar. The expedition has a two-fold objective—to examine the possibility of using lean whale meat for human consumption and to study the diving characteristics of whales to see if they will furnish any idea that may be utilised by the Royal Navy for submarine craft.

The expedition, under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is led by Dr R. A. M. Case of the Royal Navy Physiological Laboratory.

Young Dr Case has been studying the effects of high temperature, humidity and pressure on submarine crews, reports United Press. He said: "I am interested in the general physiology of the whale and the body mechanism which enables this curious mammal to lead a submarine existence. This subject is connected with the project of studying whale meat as possible food, because the character and composition of whale muscles are adapted to the requirements of its underwater existence." Case said there were indications that as an indirect consequence of this submarine adaptation, the proteins of whale meat are of exceptional value.

Equipped For 1,500 Whales

The Balaena is equipped to handle a catch of 1,500 whales during her long cruise. A research team will make a detailed study of the catch. It will test the meat for palatability and study its ability and nitrogenous extractives, which are the chief constituents. Separate records kept by the inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the biologist of the discovery committee will assure complete documentation of the huge catch.

The 15,000-ton Balaena, the most modern whale factory ship afloat, is equipped with radar to locate the underwater mammals. The Balaena will act as mother ship for a fleet of ten whale catchers. The factory

contains one of the largest whale oil producing plants and is fitted with the most elaborate by-products plant yet installed in a whaler.

A quick-freezing plant has been installed to freeze the choicest cuts for human consumption. The frozen meat will be stored in the ship or transferred to refrigerator vessels.

Three amphibious walrus aircraft will be used for spotting whales and reporting on weather and ice conditions. Test pilot John Grierson will be in charge of air operations.

In addition to radar, the Balaena is equipped with aerial and elaborate radio. Other facilities include a cinema and a library.

Eighty members of the crew of 550 are British. The remainder are Norwegians under the command of Capt. Reider Pedersen.

Leopard Trappers Making Fortunes

Native trappers in the Union of South Africa, are today making small fortunes from their catch of leopards, according to a leading Johannesburg furrier, who said prices paid for the skins of the animals are now 10 times higher than before the war, the demand is also greater, with 10 buyers waiting for every skin to be sold.

NEXT CHANCE AT THE KING'S

M-G-M'S MIGHTIEST OUTDOOR EPIC! TAYLOR BILLY THE KID with BRIAN DONLEVY "Technicolor" JAN HUNTER • MARY HOWARD GENE LOCKHART • LON CHANEY, JR. Screen Play by Cass Fowler. Directed by DAVID MILLER. Produced by IRVING ALLEN

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

DAILY AT 2:30 5:15 7:45 9:15 P.M. DAILY AT 2:30 5:15 7:45 9:15 P.M. TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW



"STANDING ROOM ONLY" EDWARD ARNOLD • ROLAND YOUNG HILLARY BROOKE • PORTER HALL

COMMENCING "TARZAN AND THE LEOPARD WOMAN"

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15 p.m. A TERRIFIC ADVENTURE IN BLACK FEAR AND CRIMSON COURAGE!...with the hard-boiled guy who said no dame would ever play him for a sucker!



COMING SOON: "BELLE OF THE YUKON"

STAR THEATRE

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB (BY COURTESY OF C. S. E.)

"OUTWARD BOUND"

A PLAY IN THREE ACTS By SUTTON VANE PRODUCED BY BILLY WATERS

THURSDAY, 9th; FRIDAY, 10th & SATURDAY, 11th JANUARY AT 7.30 P.M. BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m. TELEPHONE: 58335

SERVICES: \$2.50, \$1.50 & 80c. CIVILIANS: \$3.00, \$1.90 & \$1.00 (Including Tax).

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THE SPARKLING COMEDY "MADAME LOUISE"

By VERNON SYLVAINE

DIRECT FROM ITS PHENOMENAL RUN AT THE GARRICK THEATRE

OPENING MONDAY, 13th JAN., 1947, AT 7.30 P.M.

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SERVICES: \$2.50, \$1.50, 80c. CIVILIANS: \$3.00, \$1.90, \$1.00 (Including Tax).

Amateur Yogi Loses Feet

Claiming he had heard the voice of a Yogi commanding him to stand in a fire, Douglas Frederick Birch, 30, of Brisbane, obeyed and, as a result, has had both feet amputated, reports Associated Press.

Birch told police he was a student of Indian Yogi. He said he stood in the fire several minutes, then felt the heat and stepped out with his feet cooked. He crawled a quarter of a mile to a main road where a passerby called an ambulance.

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certified or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th Floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

FOR SALE

1947 DESIC Calendar with Stand \$5.00 each without stand \$3.00 each. Reader's Digest November 1946 U.S.A. \$1.50 per copy. Apply Harry Der-Ying Co. 13, Wyndham Street, Tel. 20783, 31683.

Indicating he was over with his Yogi obsession, Birch said in hospital: "I now can see for the first time how silly it was!"

BURMESE LEADERS EXPRESS OPTIMISM ON LONDON TALKS

Calcutta, Jan. 8. Expressing optimism in their demand for independence for Burma, three members of the six-member Burmese delegation proceeding to London for talks with the British government, passed through Calcutta yesterday. They are Thakin Mya, Socialist member of the AFPFL, Party of which Aung San is the leader, U Tin Tut, Independent member of the Burmese Interim Cabinet and U. Thakin Ba Sein, leader of the Mohama Asilayone Party.

The leader of the delegation, Aung San, arrived in India on January 2 and is joining the others at Karachi. The other two members, U Saw, Myochit Party leader, and U Ba Re, 62-year-old member of the AFPFL, are leaving Rangoon on Thursday.

The three in Rangoon yesterday said: "Though belonging to three different Parties, we are all united in a demand for Burmese independence."

"We see good chances of success and are proceeding to London full of optimism. What will happen if the delegation fails remains to be seen."—Associated Press.

In London On Thursday

London, Jan. 7. The party of Burmese political leaders, headed by U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Governor's Executive Council, which is coming to London for conversations on Burma's future self-government, is now expected to arrive at Northolt aerodrome, London, on Thursday evening.

The party is expected to number about 15, and accommodation is being arranged at the Dorchester Hotel, in Park Lane.

The London authorities are now drawing up a tentative programme for the visitors, based on some of the indications from the leaders themselves on what they would like to do, apart from the talks.—Reuter.

Sightseeing Programme

London, Jan. 8. The Burma Office announced yesterday a programme of inspection of British institutions and businesses was being arranged for the Burma delegation which is to open political discussions in London next Monday.

Schedules for political talks will be drawn after their arrival.

U Aung San has asked to be shown the Staff College, at Camberley, a Royal Air Force training school and other military facilities.

Other projected visits are to Parliament, the Port of London, the Central Telegraph Office, Scotland Yard, the Law Courts, a Hospital Institution, one of Britain's modern airports, an industrial centre, a newspaper and either Oxford or Cambridge University.—Associated Press.

Debt To Hill People

Manchester, Jan. 7. The great debt which Britain owes to the hillmen of Burma must not be forgotten in the forthcoming talks, declares the Liberal newspaper, the Manchester Guardian, in an editorial to-day in which it pays an outstanding tribute to the loyalty of these people.

"When a few days ago in New Delhi, U Aung San spoke of autonomy for the hillmen of Burma and of the transfer of power to the frontier tribes, he went straight to the heart of one of his country's greatest problems," the Journal says.

"To these hill communities—the Shans, Chins, Karens and Nagas—the British people owe a great debt as ever one people is likely to owe to another. Because of their unshakable loyalty in some of our darkest hours, because of their unflinching help at great cost to themselves, because of the British lives which they saved for us, we must, without qualification, see to it that in the settlement of Burma the hill people have their place and are content."

"It is known that they view with apprehension the transfer of full power to the Burmese leaders, fearing perhaps the touch of a hand less deft than that of the administration under which they have lived for so many years."

Unhappy Prospect

"In the coming talks on Burma, these fears might bring us into conflict with representatives of the majority of Burmese and produce something of a deadlock. That would be an unhappy prospect."

"The frontier tribes ask for little. For the most part they wish to pursue undisturbed their remote village life, preserved from the coils of officialdom and the clutches of the moneylenders. The Karens, perhaps more than some of the others, while wishing to retain their particular institutions, might want to take a greater part in Burmese life. If so, they would bring nothing but advantage to their country, as their devoted and intelligent work in its health services has already shown."

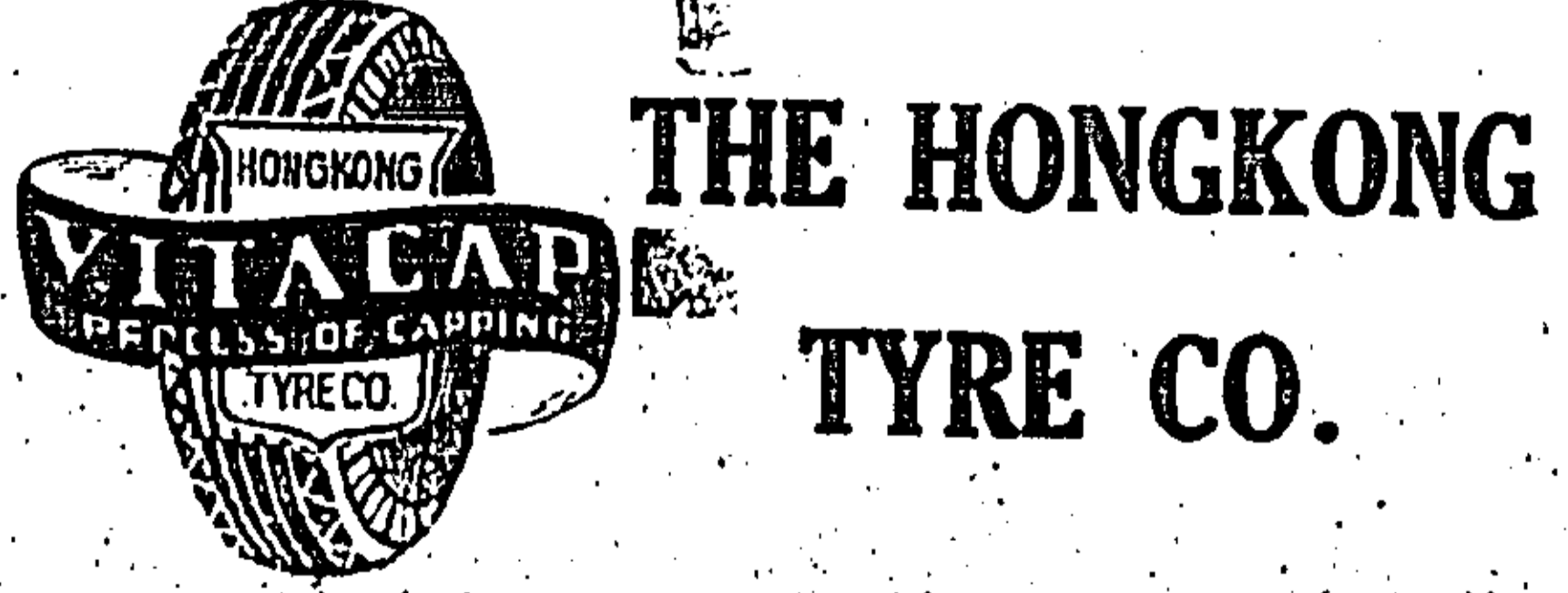
"If U Aung San is prepared to meet these wishes, if he intends a genuine measure of autonomy, and if he speaks with authority, he has in one stride taken his countrymen a long way on the road to fruitful fulfilment of their independence," the Manchester Guardian concludes.—Reuter.

NOTICE

HONG KONG SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor has graciously consented to open the Council's new Centre in Nathan Road Kowloon, on Wednesday, 8th January, at 4.30 p.m.

Members of the public who are interested in welfare work are cordially invited to attend. The Centre is situated behind the Infant Welfare Clinic, Nathan Road, and the entrance is approached by the road leading to the Royal Observatory.



beg to announce with pleasure that they are again servicing the local motorists in quality Tyre retreading, recapping & Tube Vulcanizing work with

NEWLY INSTALLED LATEST MACHINERY FIRST GRADE QUALITY MATERIALS BETTER AND TESTED METHODS

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The only Tyre Shop in this colony that has a reputation of over 10 years for quality work.

FINED FOR HITTING GERMAN POW

Salisbury, England, Jan. 8. Frank and Sydney Vickers, brothers and former Servicemen, were fined in court here yesterday for assaulting three German prisoners of war.

The brothers, the prosecution alleged, went out of their way to molest the Germans, crossing the street and lunging at them with the admonition: "When I'm coming, you make way."

"Being British, we had the right of way to my mind," Sydney Vickers told the court, adding: "I went to the assistance of my brother and used tactics which the Army taught me."—Associated Press.

BRITISH SHIP SAID SUNK BY DUTCH

Batavia, Jan. 8. The British Consul-General to-day announced that he has received and is investigating a report on "an incident in which it is alleged that a British ship chartered by Penang merchants was attacked and sunk by Netherlands armed forces."

Although the name of the vessel has not been announced, a reliable British informant said that it was a small coastal merchantman whose engine had broken down off Sumatra.

Preliminary reports, he said, allege that Dutch aircraft and a submarine sank the ship on December 22 for unknown reasons, and that the crew, who were rescued by Indonesians, have lodged a formal complaint with the British Vice-Consul at Medan.

It is not known whether there were any casualties.—Associated Press.

COALITION IN IRAN

Teheran, Jan. 8. A coalition of the three major political parties opposing Prime Minister Ghanem es Sultaneh's Democratic Party was announced yesterday by Reza Afshar, founder and president of the Radical Socialists.

Afshar, member of three previous Parliaments and principal stockholder of the American affiliated Iranian Airways, said members of the four groups in the coalition—Radical Socialists, National Unity Party, People's Party and University Students' Union—are to elect Shah Mohammed Pahlevi "to protest that elections are not free at all and the election committees are members of the Democratic Party of Iran."

Afshar, who is seeking election from Azerbaijan, said his group is opposed to the "sell out" of the northern oil reserves to Russia, and if he is elected, he would seek to form an Iranian oil company to transport oil across Turkey by pipeline to Black Sea markets.—Associated Press.

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240 French Killed In Hanoi

Manila, Jan. 8. A Viet Namh communique broadcast by Radio Hanoi reported 240 French troops killed, 30 wounded and two tanks knocked out in a 10-hour battle in Hanoi last Friday.

The broadcast, heard by the Associated Press, said that numerous detachments of French Infantry, supported by 20 tanks, armoured cars and fighter planes, launched simultaneous attacks at 5.30 a.m. against Viet Namh positions in the north-west quarter of Hanoi. This quarter includes the Kim Ma pagoda, the Leigai Cathedral and the Hommel brewery.

The communique reported that 200 French soldiers were killed in this encounter, and that 40 more were killed by guerrillas who checked the French advance near the centre of Hanoi to the Cau Den quarter to the south.—Associated Press.

Viet Namh Reiterates Stand

Paris, Jan. 7. Any attempt to impose on the Viet Namh Republic a government other than that presided over by Dr. Ho Chi Minh with national unity in Indo-China, declared a communique issued to-night by the Viet Namh delegation in Paris.

The communique said: "In order to dispel any misunderstanding in the problem of negotiations we again declare that:

1. Our Government is safeguarding the liberty of Viet Namh and its national unity. It intends to collaborate on the basis of the agreements concluded with democratic France within the framework of the French Union.

2. The Government of Viet Namh, presided over by Dr. Ho Chi Minh, is assured of the support and confidence of our National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage of the Viet Namh people, and is the one and only government capable of ensuring the peace, order, security and of bringing peace and harmony between the two peoples within the framework of the French Union.

3. Every concept contrary to the unity of Viet Namh which attempts in any way to impose on a government other than that presided over by Dr. Ho Chi Minh will not be able to assure peace, independence, mutual confidence and respecting the aspirations of both peoples.

Meanwhile, the French News Agency from Hanoi reported to-night that several transport planes flew over that city last night.—Reuter.

Nehru On Repercussions

New Delhi, Jan. 7. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, said to-day that the "attempt of France to crush the spirit of freedom in Indo-China has deeply moved the Indian people."

It was difficult for the Indians to know the true facts about the conflict between the French and Indo-Chinese Nationalists, he said, but one thing was patent: "That for some time now, French forces are trying to crush the Viet Namh."

"I trust that the Government and people of France will realise that the action they have undertaken in Indo-China is having and will continue to have far-reaching repercussions injurious to French prestige in Asia," he added.

Pandit Nehru hoped that the French Republic would revert to peaceful methods in Indo-China and show by its example that it stood for freedom everywhere.—Reuter.

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SWEDES STUDYING LONDON TRAFFIC

London, Jan. 7. The delegation from the Stockholm City Council, which is studying how London's traffic problems are handled, spent many hours to-day in London's undergrounds.

The visitors are also studying how London's police control the traffic, and for this purpose they are visiting New Scotland Yard, headquarters of the London police.

A member of the delegation told Reuter to-night that the Swedes were enthusiastic over the help received from numerous officials.—Reuter.

BYRNES RESIGNS AS SEC OF STATE

(Continued From Page 1)

medical examination that he must "slow down."

He wanted that resignation to become effective last July 1.

Again on Dec. 19 Byrnes wrote the President he had intended to leave his post on July 1 hoping that the peace conference would have concluded its deliberations by that time.

"When it became obvious that I was too optimistic as to completion of the work upon the five treaties with the Axis satellite states I told you I would continue until they were finally agreed upon," Byrnes wrote. "Now that we have reached complete agreement and the treaties are scheduled to be signed on Feb. 10, I should like to be relieved."

He ended by saying that no man serving as Secretary of State could ask for greater support and encouragement than you have given me.

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE

Disclosure of the resignation and the acceptance by the President came a few hours after Byrnes paid an unscheduled call upon Mr. Truman.

The President in accepting the resignation said: "I realize full well how arduous and complex have been the problems which have fallen to you since you took office in July, 1945. He complimented the South Carolinian who formerly served as senator and supreme court justice on his work as secretary of state, particularly his "rare tact and judgment and—when necessary—firmness and tenacity of purpose."

"You have been a steady hand and as you have met difficult problems which have arisen in such unvarying succession," the President continued for all that you did during the war and in making of the peace you have earned the thanks of the nation. So I say: Well done, in the hope that we can continue to call upon you for the counsel which you can give out of so rich and varied experience."

THE LID ON—AND OFF

The announcement of the resignation of the top cabinet member—the first in line of succession in event of a presidential vacancy—came dramatically.

Reporters had been told "the lid" was on shortly after five o'clock.

This meant no further news was expected from the White House.

Later reporters who were still around were told to wait that something might be forthcoming.

Only four newsmen were on hand when the presidential secretary, Mr. Charles Ross summoned them.

The letters disclosed in the Ross announcement, explained that while Mr. Byrnes' resignation was scheduled for Jan. 10, he will remain on the job until Marshall has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Marshall is now en route from Norfolk to Washington. The war-time chief of staff said his first experience in diplomatic service was when the President sent him to China as special envoy to help reconcile the differences among the factions in the republic. This appointment came eight years after Marshall retired as Chief of Staff.—Associated Press.

CHRIST CHURCH MEETING

The annual meeting of Christ Church, will take place at 8 p.m. to-day at 3 Flint Road, Kowloon Tong.

quarter hours. He shouldered his responsibility coolly and never gave the slightest indication he felt the tenseness of the situation.

Bedser's Defence

When Bedser was promoted to No. 8 he surprised many by his clean driving and sure defence and defied three bowlers for an hour and a quarter.

Even when Bradman brought on his pace bowlers Miller and Lindwall in fading light, Bedser's broad blade was ready and the Surrey giant had already taken toll of Dooland with strokes worthy of a class batsman.

In the circumstances, Australia did well to get seven wickets down in one day.

That long overnight stand of Hutton and Washbrook really spoiled Australia's chance of victory.

It is scarcely embarrassing to have a galaxy of bowlers, as Bradman may have been in this position. Toshack, who bowled excellently in the first session, was not given the ball between lunch and tea.

The gross receipts for the match were only a record, reaching £44,003, but the attendance of 243,075 fell slightly below the Melbourne record 10 years ago when 250,534 were present.—Reuter.

Trieste Statute Said Contrary To Charter

New York, Jan. 7. The United Nations Security Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Makin, of Australia, started its session here to-night by the introduction of three new members representing Belgium, Colombia and Syria.

Speaking for Belgium, Baron Robert Silvercrucys, Belgian Ambassador to Washington, said: "In taking our place in the Security Council Belgium is fully aware of the grave responsibilities this entails and Belgium will not shirk her duty."

For Colombia, Dr. Alfonso Lopez said: "I am not only representing my country, but a group of Latin American countries."

The Syrian delegate, Faras Al Khoury, said: "During our term of office we shall remain loyal to the principle of justice underlying the Charter."

Mr. Makin, of Australia, opened the debate on the Trieste Statute with objections to certain provisions which, he said, were contrary to the Charter.

Council's Responsibility

"Neither Chapters 6 nor 7 of the Charter authorise the Security Council to give any general guarantee of integrity and independence to any particular territory," he said. "It might be claimed that because the Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintaining peace, its authority is sufficiently wide to permit the assurance of the integrity and independence of Trieste. In our view this is not justifiable."

Mr. Makin added: "The Security Council is being asked to approve settlements which in effect pass over the provisions of the Charter."

"Those countries which persisted in endorsing the proposed arrangements, in spite of the fact that attention has been directed to the problems their action must bear the responsibility for any political difficulties resulting from the present situation."

Australia Disapproves

"In view of the difficulties outlined, Australia cannot vote for approval of the documents now before the Security Council."

The Syrian delegate said he also failed to find any article in the Charter giving the Security Council the right directly to administer any territory.

He asked the representatives of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and France if they could give further explanations.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Alexander Cadogan both agreed that the Security Council had the power to take on responsibility for the integrity of Trieste under Article 24 of the Charter, which defined the Council's duties and functions.

No Better Guarantee

Sir Alexander said that many difficult questions were likely to arise in future when it would be necessary to turn to the Council for assistance. The internationalisation of Trieste could only be equitably placed under the highest international body existing. The Security Council would be exercising general control and not administering directly.

Mr. Herschel Johnston, of America, formally recommending approval of the annexes to the Italian treaty regarding Trieste and acceptance of responsibility devolving upon the

after the monument has been cleared to ground level.

The Wah Hing Construction Company are the contractors for this work and they have started by removing the ornamental counterforts from the side of the main erection. These counterforts are purely architectural features and are not essentially part of the main structure.

After these features have been eliminated, the workmen will scale to the top of the half-built monument and begin tearing away the temporary bamboo top. Whereafter the real task will begin.

100 DRAWINGS SEIZED

Officials disclosed that the concrete comprising the monument will be useless after it has been hacked away and will, therefore, be dumped. However, it is part of the contract that any reinforced steel found within the structure which he deems to be useful, will become the property of the contractor.

This was one reason why the contract was so reasonable, said an official.

When the reoccupation of Hongkong took place the authorities were able to seize at least 100 drawings of the monument. From these it was obvious that the Japanese intended constructing an edifice nearly twice as tall as that which now overlooks the colony.

The drawings also disclosed that the monument had been very strongly built with reinforced concrete and a massive base. It is these factors which make the demolition work extremely tricky.

Prison Sentences For Agitators

Havana, Jan. 7. Twenty-nine civilians to-day were sentenced to prison by a special tribunal for "participation in the formation of armed groups with the objective to attempt against the powers of the Cuban state."

They were among the party arrested in Havana and Pinar del Rio Province last October in connection with an alleged conspiracy against the government of President Ramon Grau San Martin. Twenty-one were acquitted, four sentenced to three years each, and 25 to two years each.—United Press.

TOURISTS FOR SOUTH GERMANY

Munich, Jan. 7. Bavarian military government officials said to-day that a limited number of tourists probably would be allowed to visit the South German resort section this summer.

Col. S. Y. McGiffert, Chief of the Economics Division, said the invitation was being extended despite the critical housing and food shortages because it would benefit Germany's economy in overall aspects.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the times shown below.

Wednesday, January 8

Straits (sea) 3 p.m.
Batavia (sea) 3 p.m.
Canton, Chungking (air) 3.30 p.m.
Saigon, Hongkong, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Durban, London (air) 3.30 p.m.
Straits (sea) 3.30 p.m.
Kongmoon (sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shanghai (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (train) 4 p.m.
Thursday, January 9

Straits, Bombay (sea) 10 a.m.
Australia (sea) 3 p.m.
Kongmoon (sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shanghai (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (sea) 5 p.m.
Swatow (sea) 6 p.m.
Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking (air) 2.30 p.m.
Friday, January 10

Manila (sea) 10 a.m.
Saigon (sea) 2 p.m.
Batavia (sea) 3 p.m.
Amoy, Sw